SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

The subscription price of the Weekly Star is a

A SPLENDID OFFER.

All readers of THE WEEKLY STAR should avail themselves of the splendid opportunity offered them of securing the Stoddard Art Album at a purely nominal price. Each series, containing sixteen magnificent photographs of noted scenes and places, may be obtained by sending one coupon, cut from this paper, and twelve cents in money or stamps, There will be sixteen series in all and when completed they will form one of the most beautiful and in structive works of art that ever adorned a parlor or library.

Read advertisement in this paper for full particulars, showing how this beautiful work can be had for less than one-tenth its value.

VERY IMPORTANT

During the past two months bills have been mailed to about sixteen hundred subscribers to the WEEKLY STAR. The aggregate amount due on these bills was very large, but the aggregate amount thus far paid is comparatively small.

It is hoped every subscriber in ar rears will read this notice, and that he will forward the amount due us at

It is unjust to the proprietor to read his newspaper without paying for it-fully as much so as for the proprietor of the paper to eat the farmer's chickens and eggs and then fail or refuse to remunerate him.

We thank those of our subscribers who have paid us, and trust this appeal will not be lost on those who have not paid.

SAVE THE COUPONS.

Readers of the WEEKLY STAR should cut out the coupon for the Stoddard Art Album from each paper as received.

for each Series. There will be sixteen series, in all

Send one coupon and twelve cents

of this magnificent work of art.

Eight Series are now ready. If you wish to see one Series before ordering others, do so. You will want all. Read advertisement in this paper for further particulars.

WHEN, IF NOT NOW?

In his remarks in the Senate last Tuesday, Mr. McLaurin, the new Senator from Mississippi, said that although there were some things in the Wilson bill which he did not like, and although he did not believe it to be good policy in a time of business depression to be making radical changes in the tariff system, still, as a Democrat, he would vote for the bill when presented as a party measure. He will, of course, exercise the right that every Senator has to advocate such amendments as he deems advisable, and failing or succeeding in that, will vote with his party on the bill as a whole. That is as much as any one has a right to expect from him, or from any Demo-

cratic Senator. In deprecating the effort at tariff reform, Senator McLaurin takes the culty confronts them in the start in the establishment of the Republic. position that this is a bad time to attempt reforming, and from his They must either submit the constistandpoint perhaps it is, and yet it is tution agreed upon to a popular vote, and to carry it it will be necesnot altogether certain that it is. The Wilson bill is a very conballot, for they are nearly all in servative document, and lacks very much of meeting the views of thousands of Democrats, who believe that it does not cut deep be a one-sided affair participated in enough and had protection to Ameri- only by the handful of Americans on can industries too much in view. the islands and their European sym-Men like Henry Watterson char- pathizers, if there be any of acterize it as a protective tariff and that kind. But as that is the only but very little of an improvement on | way the "Republic" can be estabthe McKinley tariff. The only radi- lished, they might as well go on and was a passenger on the train, stepped off cal features about it are the few ar- establish it and let it go for what it ticles which are put upon the free is worth. Perhaps the nations which list. The men who had assigned to have recognized the Provisional Govthem the task of formulating this ernment would recognize the "Retariff bill seemed to anticipate the public," and that would practically objection of the Senator from Mississippi and did their cutting of rates, then it would be in shape to tackle with great deliberation and care.

Here, then, we have two elements within the party, one disliking the of the embarrassing conditions that bill because it doesn't cut deep enough and the other because it cuts too deep, one about as hard to placate and manage as the other.

But there is nothing in that objec- ernment have the grit and the grip tion which couldn't be said at any to hold the fort.

WEEKLY STAR

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time against reforming the tariff, for Senator Vilas, of Wisconsin, seems there never was an attempt made to reform it when we didn't have the will come from the passage of the Bland Seigniorage bill, and that it calamity howl of disaster present or prospective in the event of the remeans not only the coinage of the form becoming a reality. There never \$55,000,000 worth of silver in the was an effort yet made to reduce the treasury, or the issuing of that many protection given in the existing tariff, certificates, but the issuing of \$200,that the protected didn't raise a 000,000 of certificates. This is the construction he puts upon the bill. clamor and predict all sorts of troualthough it provides only for the ble and ruin to our protected induscoinage of the seigniorage in the tries. With the vantage ground they had as the employers of large numtreasury, amounting to a little over \$55,000,000. The only way it could bers of people, they could and in possibly be stretched to cover a many cases did give color to these larger amount, would be to conpredictions of disaster by stopping tinue the purchase of silver, their works temporarily, or by reducing the wages of their employes, of course cannot done now. But it is a litjust as many of them have been doing since the Wilson bill was pretle remarkable that the Senator sented, and as many of them are doshould devote so much time to making a strained argument against this ing now. The times never will be good enough in this country to permeasure when, to quote his language, "there was a settled purpose to pass mit a material reform in the tariff without a stentorian howl, and more it, without regard to consequences, or less business depression, if that and one might just as well expostulate with fire in the forest when were necessary to influence results. smoke and flames leaped to the In every campaign where the tariff zenith, as to wrestle with the sentiquestion has been an issue the Democratic party has had to confront the ment which seemed determined to charge that it was a "free trade" force this bill on the country." If this be the actual situation as Senaparty and proposed if it ever came tor Vilas sees it, and the sentiment into power to so reduce the protecbe so overwhelmingly for this meastion provided for by the Republicans ure, it seems to us that it is a needas to put the industries of this counless waste of time and mental effort try at the mercy of European comfor a Democratic Senator to be expetition and the "pauper labor of Eupostulating against it, especially rope." This was the stereotyped when it has the endorsement of a macharge then, as it is the charge now jority of his Democratic colleagues by Republican politicians and organs in both Houses. that the business depression and hard times are the result of apprehensions that the Democrats were The impression might have pregoing to cut protection down so low

as to destroy the industrial system

that the Republicans claim to have

built up by their protective policy.

The Republicans agree with the

Democrats who think it is not a good

time in business depression to make

tariff changes, but go further and

never will be any tariff reform, unless

it be the kind of reform the Republi-

cans have been in the habit of giving

us, which invariably makes the tariff

tariff reform we must make a begin-

ning and that now is the time to be-

gin. The Democratic party promised

it, and would prove faithless if it

vite defeat, not only by its enemies

but by its friends, and would deserve

it. Admitting that they are sincere

who say that this is not the time to

begin that work, what answer could

the party leaders who failed to try

to relieve the people of the country

who were promised reform and ex-

pected it? What answer would they

take for failure to redeem the pledge?

faith in platform pledges, and at the

party which had trifled with and de-

ceived them. There are people in

and that leaders should be honest

If there has been any mistake as

to the time of beginning the work of

reform it was in not beginning it

sooner, just as soon as the party got

into power. If it had been done then

the business of the country would

have been adjusted to it by this time,

and we would have avoided many of

the conflicts which we have since

MINOR MENTION.

A new political party has been

organized in Hawaii the object of

which is to support the Provisional

Government, resist the restoration of

the monarchy, and establish a Re-

public, with a view to ultimate an-

nexation to this country. This is

practically a wheel within a wheel as

such party must be composed of

those who are supporting the Pro-

visional Government now. One diffi-

sary to exclude the natives from the

sympathy with the dethroned Queen.

If this were done the election would

the question of annexation, which

would have eliminated from it many

now surround it. This will be the

way to decide whether the men who

worked up the "revolution" and

have since run the Provisional Gov-

and brave.

None. They would simply loose

failed to keep its promise, would in-

vailed to some extent in this country that the officers in command of the British war-ships at Rio Janeiro might have been misrepresented as to their refusal to protect British merchantmen but the dispatches sent to this country are corroborated by dispatches to England, which represent the condition of British vessels in say that the talk of making changes Rio harbor as deplorable, and that in Republican tariffs makes hard times. One is about as true as the they are dependent for assistance and even for water upon American other and if either be true there vessels. These dispatches are from such reliable sources that they have been made the basis of a protest to the Admiralty, with a demand for Governmental investigation. Some time ago when it was We hold that if we are ever to have cabled that Admiral Benham had given the protection of American flag to some British boats which the British naval officer in command refused to protect, some of the English papers became very indignant characterizing Admiral Benham's action as an impertinent interference, and practically an insult to the British flag, but now it seems that the British vessels are dependent upon American courtesy for even their water supplies to enable them to escape a yellow fever scourge which is represented as becoming terrible. It isn't easy to understand the motive of this treatment of next election stay away from the British merchantmen bo British naval polls or vote against the men and the officers, although it is known that they are in sympathy with the insurgents; but under the circumstances this country, thousands of them, who it might be asked, what are they believe that promises should be kept

ODD FELLOWS ORPHANAGE.

Meeting Board of Trustees-New Superin

The Board of Trustees of the Odd Fellows' Orphans' Home at Goldsboro met in regular session in Goldsboro on Thursday and Friday, for the purpose of electing a successor to Superintendent Dr. W. C. Whitfield, who resigned.

The meeting assembled Thursday with all of the Board present, as follows: W. D. Gaster, Chairman and Past Grand, of Favetteville; Nathaniel Jacobi, Secretary, of Wilmington; C. B. Edwards, of Raleigh; A. H. A. Williams, of Oxford, and W. T. Dortch, of Goldsboro. The trustees first went to the Home and found, after thorough inspection, everything in an excellent condition, the children well cared for, and no pains spared in doing everything for their comfort. The cottage recently built was accepted by the Board and the contractors paid.

On Friday fourteen applications were opened for the position of Superintendent, to fill Dr. Whitfield's place. After a careful examination of each, (from different quarters of the State) Prof. I. T. Deans, of Williamston, was chosen to fill the place.

The Dispensary Racket. About a week ago one of Tillman's "dispensary" spies distinguished himself by breaking open and searching a lady's trunk; but it appears from the following in the News and Courier that the spies are not so formidable when they tackle

DARLINGTON, March 9.-This afternoon, when the Charleston, Savannah & Northern train rolled up to Darlington, the electric light works at this place, who with a value in his hand. An imported whiskey spy, Meekins, of Marlboro, im-mediately made an attempt to search the valise. Forman resisted and both drew pistols. Things looked squally for a short while, but bystanders interfered and prevented serious trouble. Forman settle the matter of its status, and | then went on his way with his valise not

> They Are Appreciated. Mrs. W. H. Sikes, of Swan's Station, N. C., writes this of the Stoddard Port-

"I have just received Series 1 of the Photographs, and am very much pleased with it. It is indeed entertaining. I enclose sixteen coupons and \$1.92, tor which please send me two each of the 86,758 bales; receipts from the planta-eight series now ready. I intend to tions, 45,122 bales. Crop in sight, 6,eight series now ready. I intend to

REAL HORSE SENSE.

to be apprehensive that great evil | Two Men Lost on a Lake Saved by Intinot of Horses. "I had an experience to be remembered once at Moosehead," said Joseph Williams, a laborer on the streets of Lewiston, Maine, to a Journal writer. "Three of us were out on the lake one winter's day in January when a storm came up. We had a couple of horses and rode on sledges made of split birch poles. To get home and settled in the cabins before night came was our one wish, but for two hours the icy clouds had been blowing upon the horizon, and now came down in a whirl of snow and icy wind. In half an hour we were lost on the ice. Two hours later we crossed or

own tracks again and knew that we had een going about in a circle. To stay out there all night would be death and to keep on travelling about aimlessly meant to fall at last exhausted. Finally, as the wind blew keener along the level surface, and the snow beat on our bronzed faces with more cutting effect, we called a halt and discussed again the chances. An old guide who was with us suggested that we let the horses take their own way off the lake. It seemed foolish, but we agreed. Striking the horses smart clips with the whips, we were surprised to see them turn each to the left and start off to the east. We thought that this would take us farther into the lake, but submitted, and in half an hour the trees along the bank loomed up through the storm, and we were safe. A horse knows by instinct what a man doubts and questions in such times."

WILL IT BE HIGHERP New York Firm Holding 20,000 Bales

-But This Seems Extravagant. It is known to the readers of the STAR

Confident of an Advance of Two Cents

that it inclines to the belief that we shall see higher prices for cotton, but it wishes no one to be governed by its opinions, as there are two sides to this as to nearly every other question. Messrs. Atwood Violet & Co. have this to say of the outlook:

In fact the supply at any one point where cotton is held is reduced to so small a figure as to strengthen the spot holders, and therefore, offers little security to the seller of contracts below spot prices, the doing of which we can only account for by the fact that selling has been more popular and profitable than buying thus far this season. Cotton continues to be exported freely, having been yesterday 20,000 against 12,000. We can't imagine any better avestment than to buy the actual coton at present prices, and a great deal of stocks at ports and interior points which is reported in the weekly movement is held by people who entertain this opinion prefering to keep their money in cotton and looking upon it as something with an intrinsic value at all times and under all conditions. A leading firm here who hold 20,000 bales of spots are confident of an advance of 2 cents per pound. It is a most unusual circumstance that while Manchester accounts are now as they have been for the past twenty years, continually unfavorable, so far as official advices to American exchanges indicate, the export of varn for the month was 19,000,000 against 12,903,700 pounds last year, and since October 1st 87,810,-000 against 28,161,200 pounds. The export of cloths for February were 466,-000,000 yards against 342,021,500, nd since October 1st, 927,951,200 against 726,317,700. At any other time since dealing in futures was inaugurated such a statement would have brought a cent a pound advance, but as pessimists have become the people in America, especially the American spinner, who is 800,-000 bales so far behind his takings of last year, and so confident of their posi-

tion are the sellers who have been on the bear side for the last six months that nothing favorable to the long side of the market seems possible. The truth is, Europe has taken the excess of what has come into sight over the last crop and is taking it daily, and in six months this country will be bare of the raw material. There is a day opening in the near future when the bulls will square accounts. A STRICKEN HOUSEHOLD.

Hon, Oliver H. Dockery's Wife and Both Dead. In the STAR of Friday, the critical sickness of Mrs. Oliver H. Dockery was briefly noted. Now she and her stepson are both dead. The Charlotte Observer gives the following particulars: The many friends of Mrs. P. D.

Walker will hear with grief of the sor-rows which are hers. Her mother, Mrs. Oliver Dockery, whose death has been momentarily expected since Tuesday night, died Thursday night at her home at Mangum, Richmond county. The same night, within a few hours after Mrs. Dockery's death, Mr. W. S. Dockery, Mrs. Dockery's step-son, died.

She was twice married—first to Col. Covington; afterward to Hon. Oliver Dockery. She was a devoted member of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Dockery was 40 years of age. He eaves a wife, nee Stanback, and five

The New Wilmington Bank,

Concerning the movement for a new oank in Wilmington, which has lain dormant for some time, it appears now that it has taken on new life. The Gastonia Gasette says of Mr. Jenkins, whose name has been heretofore connected with the

The First National Bank of Gastonia has changed hands. That and the Gastonia Banking Company will be consolidated. Mr. L. L. Jenkins, cashier of the bank from its inception, will go to Wilmington, where he will become officially connected with a new bank now ready to organize in that city, and occupy the building of the old Bank of New Han-

No final action, at least as to details, has been taken in Wilmington; but i looks now as if the movement for the new bank will be a success.

The Timber Market.

Mill men say that the market is glutted with timber of poor quality that no one wants; but that good timber finds ready sale at satisfactory prices. All the mills have large stocks on hand, and arrivals of rafts continue. There will be a considerable falling off in receipts in a few days, however.

- The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 4,874,991 bales, of which 8,769,791 are American, against 4,148,-006 and 3,668,806 respectively last year. Receipts this week at all interior towns, 604,378 bales.

FOR COTTON PLANTERS.

sensible Suggestions by a Southerner-The South Should Dictate the Price of Cotton-Six Million Bales at Twelve Cents Better Than Nine Million Bales at Pive Cents.

Mr. John T. Roddey, of the well nown cotton house of Roddey & Watts, New York, has the following interesting etter in the Columbia State:

The cotton situation should at present cause more thought and agitation than anything else with the thinking people of the South, and it does seem that with so many shrewd and progressive Southerners that they could control the price of cotton, which can only be raised in ten Southern States of the Union.

The Southern States should be able to dictate, instead of having the price dictated to them. Why will the South not organize, and study more closely the law of supply and demand? They should command the situation and control their most profitable staple, which affects their welfare more than all political questions, to the discussion of which so much time is given.

Which is more profitable, to raise ,000,000 bales at 12 cents, or 9,000,000 at 5 cents? Some argue that the price of cotton must equal the cost of production. This is a misleading argument, because even some of the Southern States possess special advantages, so that while at a certain price some communities would get a fair or small profit, the same price would mean ruin to others. Some farmers will say: "Well make enough of everything to do me and can afford to plant the balance of my land in cotton." This extra planting is the cause of the low price.

The worst trouble in some sections, i seems (in my opinion), is the merchant rent a mule, he can easily rent the land, and the merchant permits his lien to be in proportion to the amount of land he has in cotton. Many farmers promise to pay big prices for corn, provisions and other necessities, expecting an enormous crop of cotton to pay for everything. The big crop comes and prices must necessarily be low. Then the debts cannot be paid, and, of course, general demoralization is the result.

Why cannot farmers organize some olan which would permit only so many cres to be planted in cotton for each borse and then adhere to the rule. Diversify the crop. Let every family raise everything at home except what it wears. There is no sense in the South buying everything it uses, when it can be raised n that section, which naturally should e the most prosperous part of the Union; everything, because, in my opinion, it simply desires to plant cotton. Many farmers seem to know nothing else, and care to learn nothing else.

If an organization could be formed among Southern farmers to control the planting of cotton, instead of discussing the silver bill and other political questions, 12 to 15 cents per pound could easily be obtained for cotton.

Cotton is very different from wheat, n that the latter can be grown all over he world. Supply and demand must control prices. When it known how many acres the South has planted in cotton, spinners immediately begin to igure how low they can buy your cotton next year. No doubt Manchester spinners have representatives in the South now, figuring on how many acres you will plant, and for how little they can buy your cotton.

There is one point I-wish especially o emphasize, and that is the tendence of the South to send out false reports n regard to the probable amount o cotton they will raise. This works great injury to prices. Why? Experts go South, look up the crop, estimate the acreage and the amount you will make These farmers will say five bales to the horse. The experts, having taken in the situation, know positively that seven bales of cotton will be made to the horse, or at least a difference of easily 20 per cent. The reports of the farmers, who estimate the crop at only five bales to the horse, are given to the government and many large houses, who send them out. Then, the South, with this false idea, will imagine that the crop is exceedingly small, and will buy cotton. The experts give their opinion, which is usually correct, to many influential people, who then sell you the cotton at high prices, based on five bales to the horse. When the time comes around for you to sell your cotton, it is apparent that the crop will be seven bales to the horse, and you will get the low price on this basis. So you can readily see that hundreds of speculators, cotton traders and merchants live-and comtortably too-on your false estimates of

the crop I am a native Southerner, with South ern interests and Southern sympathies and it is my dearest wish that the South may wake up, study closer and be the once proud and prosperous section as in ante-bellum days. But unless they pul together in harmony, and all work for the individual, as well as the genera prosperity, such will not be the case.

State Convention of the Y. M. C. A. Arrangements are being made for the Young Men's Christian Association Convention which will meet in Wilmington April 5th, as heretofore announced in the STAR. Delegates are expected from all parts of the State. The railroads will give special rates for visitors. State Secretary L. A. Coulter and Secretary Thos. A. Diggs, of the Wilmington Association, are hard at work preparing for the occasion. Several committees have

been appointed and are now at work.

Agriculture and Oysters. Dr. E. Porter arrived in the city over the Wilmington, Newbern and Norfolk

Railroad, last evening, from Bay View, Onslow county. He reports farm work well advanced, strawberries in full bloom, and the farmers in good shape, and confident. He says the oysters of New River were never better, and that the outlook for the culture of the "luscious bivalve" was never more promising, the young oysters on the propagating beds being plentiful and of excellent quality. The East Carolina Piscatorial Association will soon have a sufficient force at work to plant 100,000 bushels by August 1st. Continental Currency.

Master E. J. Wood, son of the late Dr. Thos. F. Wood, showed a STAR reporter yesterday two bills, twenty and forty dollar respectively, which were issued in 1778. They have been in Dr. Wood's family for a number of years. Although much worn from use and age, the date and lettering upon them can be-read with little trouble, Master Wood also showed the reporter a copy of the New York Evening Museum, bearing date March 5th, 1808.

THE COURSE OF COTTON. The Bulls Are Not All Dead-What Two

New York Firms Say. Atwood Violett & Co. say: The feeling seems to be growing that

while the port movement is a little larger

than expected, it is at the expense of the visible and invisible stocks, which are likely to come out some time between now and September 1st next. Texas has contributed largely to the receipts at New Orleans and the movement at Houston indicates that purchases of last week are being pushed to the seaboard. The interior towns other than Houston are falling decidedly under last year, and their shipments are very much heavier, indicating a loss in supply at the visible weekly reported towns which will considerably reduce the amount coming into sight to be reported on Friday, which for this week last year was 72,000. The feeling is growing among many of the more conservative houses and operators to sell contracts at current prices is inviting the possibility of greater loss than profit. We cannot do better than quote Histendahl in his circular of February 23rd, in favor of cotton as an investment. His reason No. 2 is "Because the actual consumption of the world of fabrics made from American cotton represents undoubtedly as clearly shown in my reyiew of February 10, 100,000 bales this season, and therefore it is clear that by October 1st next we shall have a visible supply supply much reduced, approximating closely figures such as we had when we were accustomed to look upon 51/d, as a cheap price for cotton." His reason No. 4 is "Spinners having used up whatever small reserve they accumulated in January, will shortly have to come to Liverpool and buy their full consumption." Since the date of his last circular, the 23d, Liverpool has been taking 10,000 to 12,000 bales, against 8,000 for the same time previously.

The following is the concluding paragraph of Roddey & Watts' circular: The Southern sales and exports continue quite heavy. The exports have been one million more than last year, while the crop movement has been only nine hundred thousand more, with the visible supply less than for some time The stocks at the interior towns are not sufficient at present to supply even the takings of the Southern mills, provided they use as much as last year. Statistics are unquestionably in favor of higher prices, but the trouble is the bulls have been so discouraged that they quickly sell on any advance, causing the market to be in a weak condition, whereas the bears hold on, having been so successful.

National One.

The Wadesboro Messenger-Intelligeucer says: Arrangements were consumated yesterday by which Wadesboro will have only one bank, and it will be a National bank, Mr. Chas. M. Burns, who had made every preparation for the opening of the Bank of Anson, and Mr. Jas. A, Leak and the other gentlemen interested in the establishment of the National bank have agreed upon terms for the consolidation of the two proposed institutions The bank that will be opened will be known as the First Nationa Bank of Wadesboro, and Mr. Jas. A. Leak will be its president and Mr. Chas M. Burns its vice-president. The cashier will be elected by the directors. The bank will be located in the new building adjoining the National Hotel, which was built especially for banking purposes. The capital stock of the First National will be \$50,000. It will be ready for business in about two weeks.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

The New Fast Freight for Truck from Charleston via Norfolk.

The conference between truck farmers and officials of the Atlantic Coast Line at Charleston, recently referred to in the STAR, seems to have been productive of good results, as will be seen by the following from the News and Courier:

There seems to be very little doubt but that the fast freight schedule which the truck farmers wanted established to Norfolk will be arranged and shortly put into operation. It is understood that when the committee of the Truck Farmers' Association met the officials of the Atlantic Coast Line for the purpose of discussing the question it was practically agreed that if the farmers would agree to send a sufficient quantity of their produce that way that the desired schedules would be arranged. The committee sent out papers to the various trucking sections to be signed by the

These papers, it is said, met with the approval of the farmers, and they were extensively signed. It is further understood that the railroad men on their part have been looking after the estabishment of the necessary train service and that it is more than likely that the schedule asked by the farmers will be put into operation some time in the near future.

The Atlantic Coast Line has about completed work on its handsome new vegetable wharf and shed, and the company is now prepared to handle more quickly and safely than ever before any quantity of perishable freight which may be consigned to its care. Yesterday the Atlantic Coast Line ripped five car-loads of vegetables North. This is one of the biggest shipments ever made at this season from

Battle-Flag.

Col. E. D. Hall came into the STAR office yesterday with a precious relic in his hands. It was the torn and tattered battle-flag of the heroic 48th Regiment, Cooke's Brigade, North Carolina Volunteers. It was sent to Gol. Hall by an old comrade, and will be taken to the Confederate reunion to be held at Birmingham, Ala., on the 26th of April. The names of the following well known battle-fields are emblazoned on its folds : Fredericksburg, Richmond, Fraser's Farm, Harper's Ferry, Sharpsburg and Bristow Station.

A Washington correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch says:

Another letter just received from Senator Vance states that he continues to mprove in health. For the past two weeks he has been at Suwanee, Florida. He does not expect to return to Washington until about the 1st of April. March is too variable a month for weather here, and his physician thinks the Senator should take no chances.

- Mr. Jno. S. James, father of Mr. Josh T. James, editor of the Daily Review, and of Mr. Thos. C. James, agent for the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad in this city, celebrated his eighty-eighth birthday yesterday. He was born in old New Hanover county in the Holly Shelter section, March 10th, 1896, and has resided in Wilmington many years.

WASHINGTON NEWS. THE PRESIDENT WILL VETO THE SEIGNIORAGE BILL IF IT PASSES

THE SENATE. ecretary Carlisle Opposed to the Bill-Read and Wilson's Tariff Speeches-The Pollard-Breckenridge Trial.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. WASHINGTON, March 8.-The state ment is made by one of the most prominent men in public life that Pressdent Cleveland wili veto the Bland Siegniorage bill if it passes the Senate. This gentleman talked with the President yesterday regarding the matter and the reason given is that the bill would be destructive of the repose which now surrounds the financial condition of the country and further that it would tend to weaken our credit abroad.

SECRETARY CARLISLE is known to be unfavorable to the bil and he is understood to have represented to the President that the money that would result from the coinage of the seigniorage is not needed, and that it is his ntention to sell whatever bonds may be necessary to supply the deficiency of the National Treasury, and this without any regard to the contention raised that this oney ought only to be used in comoliance with the terms of the resumption

AN ANNOYING ERROR Has been discovered in the distribution the tariff speeches of ex-Speake Reed and Chairman Wilson, of the Ways and Means Committee. They were printed at the same office, and the usual care was exercised in their pre paration and circulation. Among the Congressmen who sent out Mr. Reed's speech was Mr. Van Voorhis, of Ohio. He received yesterday from an excited and indignant constituent the copy o the speech ment to him, with a reques for explanation. The cover was all right—"Tank speech delivered by the Hon. Tanmas B. Reed," while the body of the pamphlet was "The Tariff Speech of the Hon. W. L Wilson.' An investigation is in progress. BREACH OF PROMISE SUIT.

Congressman Wm. C. P. Breckinidge, of Kentucky, was placed on frial for his social reputation and political life to-day, in the beginning of a suit which Made ine V. Pollard has brought against him to determine whether he shall pay her \$50,000 for alleged seduction and breach of promise. At 10.10 Judge Bradley, who will preside at the trial, entered the court room, and after the crier had called the court to order Judge Bradley announced the case of the panel. The centre of attraction in the court room was the white-haired defendant, who did not seem to show any trepidation in being stared at and discussed. He looked well and was neatly dressed in a black suit.

There was no trouble in securing : jury, which is composed of white men. At 10.55 court adjourned until to-morow to allow new counsel in the case to amiliarize themselves with it.

STEAM YACHT NATALIE,

With Arms and Ammunition for Revolu tionists in Hayt, Captured and her Crew Shot by Order of President Hippolyte. [Copyright 1894 by the United Press.]

JAMAICA, March 10.—The steam vacht Natalie, which was purchased in New York and sailed from Savannah January 19th, with arms, and ammunition to be used by Gen. Magate in an attempt to overthrow President Hippolyte, of Hayti, has been captured by the Haytians and taken to a Haytian port. Her cargo has been landed and her entire crew have been shot by order of President

When the Matalie left Savannah was understood that her destination was Morant Caies, Immaica. From the time of her departure until her arrival at Nassau, N. P., on February 4th, nothing was heard of her, and it was supposed she had been lost or captured, it was even alleged had been secretly sold with her cargo to Hippolyte. Her captain reported that he had put into Nassau under stress of weather, but Gen. Manigate had conceived the idea that he had been betrayed, and refused to go on board the yacht, learing that the captain of the Natalie was playing a game to sell him into the hands of the Haytian Government. The Natalie was suspected of being engaged in violation of British neutrality laws, and was searched, but nothing was discovered to justify seizure, and she was not held. She sailed on February 9th, and the same night ran aground on Egg Island Reef, from which she was helped of by local wreckers.

A few days later the Natalie was dis-

overed by a passing vessel anchored off fortune Island, about 400 miles to the north of Hayti and a Haytian gunboat was also anchored in close proximity to ner. Subsequently it was learned that President Hippolyte had expressed his determination that the Natalie's cargo of arms and ammunition should not fall into the hands of his enemies, and had given orders that in case she should attempt to leave Fortune Island, she must be seized immediately by the Britain gun boat which had been on the lookout for her some time before her arrival at For-

The Natalie was every small boatonly 29 tons. It is said that she was commanded by Antoine Salini, who has been identified for years with the ene-mies of the Haytian Republic.

SPECIAL ELECTION

To be Held in the First Congressional District of South Carolina Next Tuesday, By Telegraph to the Morning Star. CHARLESTON, March 10 .- A special

election will be held in the First Congressional District of South Carolina next Tuesday, to fill the vacancy caused by ex-Congressman Brawley's resignation. The result of the election has been in great doubt because three candidates have been in the field. Gen. James F Islar, of Orangeburg, who stands on the Democratic platform and is entirely in sympathy with the President and his policy; Dr. J. William Stokes, of Orangeburg, who is an open and avowed Ocalaite, and Dr. A. J. Sullivan, of Charleston, who has been running on his own hook, with the promise that Stokes would retire from the contest and leave the race to him. But Stokes wili not retire and Sullivan to-day resolved to withdraw from the contest. In a letter to his constitutents, which will be published to-morrow, he declares that he will not permit himself to be bound to aid any man against the wishes and judgment of his friends and his city, and withdraws from the contest. He urges all his friends and supporters in Charleston and throughout the district to vote for Gen. Islar. Sullivan's withdrawal is regarded as almost certain to

When the American liner Chester sailed from New York, yesterday, she had aboard forty colored emigrants from Savannah, Ga., who are on their way to Liberia.

- Smithfield Herald : We regret to note the business failure of Mr. J. C. Cox, of Dunn, which occurred last Mon-

- Charlotte News: Mrs. Martha McManus, wife of Mr. R. H. McManus, died at her home in Clear Creek yesterday afternoon, after only a week's sickness with grip. NO. 19

- Goldsboro Argus : At the regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the North Carolina Insane Insane Asylum at Raleigh yesterday our esteemed townsman, Dr. Geo. L. Kirby was elected Superintendent of that institution vice Dr. Wood, resigned.

- Salisbury Truth: Democratic revenuers seem to be determined to put the Democratic party in a hole. If the half we hear is true, there ought to be a change from the Commissioner down. It is the meanest system in the world and the execution is worse than the law.

- Greenville Reflector: Mr. Peter . Bynum, of Greene county, met with sudden death while returning to his home from Wilson last Thursday. He was troubled with heart disease, and and a stroke of it while riding along in his buggy. He fell out of the vehicle and died in a few moments, Mr. Bynum was a native of Pitt county.

- Raleigh News and Observer: The Governor has appointed the following commissioners to assist the National Board of Officers in locating the position of the North Carolina troops at Antietam: Walter Clark, S. McD. Tate, E. D. Hall, W. F. DeRosset, W. H. Cheek, W. F. Bessley, N. W. Ray, Capt. W. H. H. Lawhorn, James N. Johnston, J. M.

- Maxton Scottish Chief: Mr. Altred Parish, of Hebron, died at his home last Tuesday morning, aged 80 years. - James Campbell, who lives near Wooten's Mill, in Richmond county, died a few days ago, aged 75 years. -W. T. Gibson, deputy collector, made a raid last Wednesday on illicit distilleries near Candor and captured and destroyed one still and contents.

- Charlotte News: The death of Mrs. Nancy Sossamon, wife of Mr. H. M. Sossamon, occurred at the home of her son, Mr. John Sossamon, near the Oliver Oil Mill last night at 12 o'clock. -The wheat and oat crop never looked better in the history of this country, say the farmers of the county. Unless all good signs fail the crop of small grain will be far in excess of the general average this year.

- Monroe Enquirer : Mr. G. A. Winchester died at his home in Sandy Ridge township early last Wednesday morning. Mr. Winchester was eightyfour years old. - A few days since Mr. Isaac Bates showed us specimens of gold ore taken from the new mine, the Bonny Belle, whic he is opening about one mile east of the old Howie mine. The specimens are very rich and Mr. Bates says that the prospects are bright

for the Bonny Belle to be a paying mine. -Charlotte Observer: Tuesday morning at 2 o'clock the store house at Brief, Union county, known as Polk's old store, occupied by Messrs. Biggers & Tucker, was totally destroyed by fire, toetner with all the contents. Messrs. Biggers and Tucker slept in the rear portion of the store. The fire was well under way when they woke and they barely escaped with their lives. All of their clothing and effects were burned. There was no insurance.

- Asheville Citizen : A deed of assignment was filed last night in Register Mackey's office by John B. Bostic, the well-known Asheville real estate dealer. J. G. Merrimon, Esq., is assignee. Mr. Bostic says his liabilities are \$65,000 or \$70,000, while his assets will foot up \$135,000 or \$140,000, consisting mostly of improved real estate in or near Asheville, and mortgage notes. The deed ncludes 138 shares of stock in the Asheville Loan Construction and Improvement Company, and 15 shares in the Real Estate Investment Company of Wilmington, N. C.

- Chatham Record: This community is again called on to mourn the death of another of its oldest citizens. On last Friday, Mr. Thomas Cross died. after a short sickness, aged about 75 vears. - We regret to hear of more barn burning in the western part of this county. On last Friday night the barn and stables of Mrs. Patsy Brooks, in Matthew's township, were burned. In addition to the forage in the barn two mules were also burned. And on Saturday night, in the same neighborhood, the barn of Mr. John Cheek was burned, together with a mule and a lot of corn and forage. Both burnings are supposed to have been the work of incen-

- Sanford Express: Mention was made some time since in the Express to the effect that a freight train was wrecked near Pine Bluff. Moore county. on the Seaboard Air Line by some unknown scoundrel. Ten cars were smashed, and engine ditched and injured. The wreck was caused by the opening of a switch. Detectives were at once put on the case. They have at last been successful in finding the man. His name is George Brown and he was captured in Florida last week. Before wrecking the train he lived near Pine Bluff. He and a brakeman had had a fight. Brown was brought to Carthage for trial this week.

REPORTED ENGAGEMENT

Of Senator David B. Hill and Miss Letty Scott, a Niece of Vice-President Steven-

By Telegraph to the Morning Star CINCINNATI, March 10 .- A dispatch from Louisville, Ky., says: Kentucky society is in a flutter to-day by the announcement of the reported engagement of Miss Letty Scott, a well-known belle, and Senator David B. Hill, of New York. The report lacks confirmation or denial, for the reason that both parties are at present at Washington. Miss Scott is the niece of Vice-President Stevenson, and according to the report printed in an afternoon paper, she was visiting her aunt at Washngton when she met the Senator. An engagement is said to have folfowed. Miss Scott is a beautiful young woman, and while Bloomington, Ill., is the place of her nativity, she is the daughter of a Kentuckian, her father, the late M. L. Scott, having resided at Lexington. Her mother and Mrs. Stevenson are sisters. Her relatives here

BLOOMINGTON, ILLS., March 10 .- Mrs. Scott, mother of Miss Letitia Scott, whose reported engagement to Senator Hill, of New York, was to-day published in a number of papers, denied emphatically to-night that there was any truth in the story.

refuse to discuss the reported engage-

WARM WIRELETS.

Morse, Smith & Co., produce merchants, who have done business in Boston for twenty years, assigned yesterday with liabilities of \$200,000. The firm is involved in the failure of J. R. Morin & Co., of Cedar Rapids, Ia., who were the

Western agents for the Boston firm. The United States Circuit Court of Louisiana, Judge Boardman presiding, on jury trial, gave judgment to heirs of J. Leman vs. Knights of Pythias for amount of policy in that order. The payment of the policy was contested on suicide clause. The amount was \$3,000.

This was a test case. Advices from Honolulu report the arrival of many strangers from Victoria and San Francisco, who are believed to have been enlisted to aid the Royalists in getting possession of the government buildings.